FRANCE. Important News-Ministerial Crisis-The Journals-Art-Exposition, &c.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.
Pagis, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1858. The Ministry having experienced several checks in the Chambers, tendered on Saturday their resignations. Since then it has been a question whether they would remain in office or the President would accept their resignation. The immediste cause of the difficulty relates to General

Changarnier. On the 2d, M. Napoleon Bonsparte (cousin to the President) wished to ask some questions of the Minister of War, which he wished to put off because he was not in office at the time to which they alluded. Six, three months, finally three days' grace were asked, but the Assembly decided that an immediate answer should be given. Accordingly, mounting the tribune, N. Bonsparte said: "I have read with the deepest regret in a semi official journal an article which I consider it my duty to make known to the Assembly. Had it borne the signature of Radetzky or Windisch gratz-[murmurs]-I could have understood it. It was inserted this week in the Patrie. I expected to find the instructions contained in the article in question disavowed by the Monitour, but since that has not been done, I look upon them as authentic, and consider it my duty to direct to them the attention of the Assembly. The first article, which tells the troops only from the General in command is exceedingly grave, as it pretends to take the troops from under the command of the Minister of War and of the President of the Republic. The next, which tells the troops not to listen to the representatives, is not less grave. To give such an order is, in fact, very anhandsome conduct toward us on the part of General Changarnier. [Laughter.] I cannot see why the representatives are thus placed under interdict. The instructions given to the troops were a violation of Art. 32 of the Constitution, which reserves to the Assembly the right of calling out the public force." He concluded by proposing the following order of the day: Motive-"The National Assembly, blaming the instructions given to the troops under the orders of General Changarnier, requests the Minister of War to modify them, and passes to the order of the day."

The Minister of War professed his inability to reply to the interpellation, because he was not in office when the matter alluded to took place.

General Changarnier then mounted the tribune, and said that the document named never had any existence. (Great agitation and cheering followed this.) No permanent or temporary instructions of the kind ever emanated from the Commanderin-Chief, and so forth.

The following are among the instructions in question given, it is said, by Changarnier, signed by Reibell: 1. To attend to no requisition until after receiving the order of the Lieutenant-General. 2. To use no pity toward National Guards taken among the rioters. 4. Not to listen to any Representatives. 7. To shoot all traitors on the spot. 8. To fall on all those who may circulate false reports, such as the death of the General-in. Chief. 11. To shoot all those who shall quit their posts during the combat. The instructions given by General Changarnier in May, 1850, are published in the Debats. They may interest many of your readers, and are subjoined at length:

"Instructions in case of Combat.

"In case of insurrection, the troops will not take up arms, or be put in movement, except to engage in combat. If the troops have not received orders before hand, such of each corps as may be disposeble, will be immediately assembled, and will march to the place of combat, leaving behind the number of officers and sub-officers necessary to bring up the absent as they may come in. One or several detachments shall afterward be formed, which shall be directed on their respective ed, which shall be directed on their respective positions, in good order, and with all the precau-tion which circumstances may require. At the moment when they shall arrive at their positions, the troops will be reminded that no one must leave the ranks, that the law punishes with death any soldier, who, during action, absents himself out of consideration for his personal safety, and that severe punishment also hangs over those who commit acts of pillage. The corps will go to their posts without drums or band; they will be preceded by an advanced guard, and followed by a rearguard; they will not allow any person to walk on their flanks, and still less to penetrate into their columns. The corps, or detachments, will march very rapidly, and without paying any attention to musket shots which may be fired at them. When at their post, and having leisure to attend to them, they may send small detachments, energetically commanded, who, when they shall have executed prompt and sovere justice on the wretches who shall have dared to fire on the troops, will return at double quick time. The ceded by an advanced guard, and followed by troops, will return at double quick time. The troops, when arrived at their positions, will not nit any one to approach them; a line of sen als will keep at the distance of at least 150 yards not only agitators, but those attracted by curiosity; they will not allow any groups to form, however inoffensive they may apparently be; any attempt to break the line of the troops is to be opposed by force. Posts will be established in the neighbor-ing houses situated at the corners of the streets. and more particularly in those whence a view to a distance may be obtained, and particularly in the directions of important points of communica-"The troops being in position, or even engaged,

frequent beats of the drum are to be made, and the greatest attention is to be paid to prevent any man from leaving his ranks to enter a wine-shop "From their respective positions the troops must endeavor to place themselves in communi-cation with the detachments stationed near them. This is to be effected by means of strong patrols, marching rapidly, and wahout allowing any ob-stacle to be formed on their way. "In case barricades are raised, a distinction

must be made between two hypotheses; if the first barricade to be taken does not present any great solidity, a small number of men dashing rapidly forward would probably be able to become masters of it, as insurgents in general do not de shelter is. It would be necessary to take the precaution of showing in the neighborflood detachments of troops echeloned at short distances. The fall of the first barricade will be soon followed by the abandonment of the others erected behind it.

"If, on the contrary, the barricade is solid and of such a nature as to render any attack on it dif ficult and sanguinary, the course to be adopted is resolutely and without paying any attention to the complaints of the inhabitants or to the injury that may be caused to their property, to eater the houses running along the line of the barricade, to ascend into the garrets, and proceed along, making a passage through the walls, which are of no great solidity at that hight, until a point be arrived at from which the resolute harricade may be confrom which the rear of the barricade may be com

manded. There is no fear that hold out long after that period. "The most active men can easily, by proceed-ing along the roofs, arrive at positions from which they can take the largethey can take the insurgents in the rear, and this means ought to be adopted each time that it is

There is no fear that the barriegde can

practicable.
"It will often occur, that the barricades can be d either on the flank or the rear. These movements executed with judgment will frequently put an end to a resistance previously deemed formidable, and they ought to be attempted in all cases when the nature of the spot will permit of their being effected.

their being effected.
"The General in Chief has no doubt that when "The General in Chief has no doubt that when once the struggle has commenced, the Generals and heads of corps will know how to justify the entire confidence which he feels in them; and that assured in advance of his complete approbation of the most energetic measures that they can deem it advisable to take, they will be prepared to meet every eventuality and assume the offensive in as vigorous a manner as possible without waiting for orders from him, and which it might not be at all times easy to succeed in placing in their hands.

their hands.
"Signed, CHANGARNIER, General-to-Chief." These are "good as far as they go," but they do not settle the question to which M. Napoleon Bo-

satisfied with the word of a soldier and a gentle-

satisfied with the word of a soldier and a gentie-men, they fall on Changarnier after this fashion. The National speaks:

"In the sitting of Friday last, M. Changarnier formally denied having ever given the savage and soil-constitutional instructions attributed to him by a journal of the Elysée. This denial procured a magnificent Parliamentary triumph to the mili-tary favorite of the majority. This is very well; but the Klysian sheet does not consider itself vanbut the Elysian sheet does not consider itself van-quished. It had advanced too much, and was obliged to beat a retreat; after doing so, it as-sumed a position which the friends of M. Changar-nier will have some trouble to carry. In fact that journal published, the day before yesterday, a document signed by M. Reibel, a general com-manding one of the brigades of cavalry of the army at Paris—a document which we have given text-ually, and which exactly reproduces the instruc-tions which the journal of the Elysée affirmed had been given by General Changarnier. Forty-eight been given by General Changarnier. Forey-eight hours have elapsed, and General Reibel has not breathed a word of denial or of contradiction. M. Heibel therefore admits that the orders reproduced by the Patro-orders bearing his name are periectly authentic. We, therefore, ask any man who has the slightest knowledge of military of the severity of the law whether, if M. affairs or of the severity of the law whether, if M. Reibel had done anything more than exactly sum up the verbal instructions given him by General Changarnier, he would not have already, by order of General Changarnier himself, been brought be-fore a Court Martial on the charge of having given a false, illegal and unconstitutional order to his subordinates? M. Changamier has not done so, nor has he inflicted the slightest disciplinary pun-ishment on him. The fact is therefore certain and the inference to be drawn is that M. Changarnier admits that these verbal instructions w faithfully reproduced in the written ones of Gen. Reibel. But if this be the case, and these obser-

Up to last night matters had been arranged. A special council composed of the army men, Montalember, Broglie, Thiers, &c waited on the President for two hours, telling him it would never do to turn off Changarnier as it would cause a rupture between the powers. But the President was decided; he was willing to give up dotation and so forth, but Changarnier must go.

The great exhibition of paintings, engravings

vations prove that it cannot be otherwise, it be-comes evident that M. Changarnier did not speak

the truth on Friday last. He has played on the words in order to get out of the affair and to give

a check to the Ministry; he did not write the in-structions published by the Patrie, but he gave them viva roce. That amounts to the same

and statuary, amounting to near 4,000 specimens, magnetises Paris. Several additional rooms have just been opened. I reserve criticisms until I can get a better sight than the crowd affords. Sontag is at the opera. Lablache, the wonderful, is doing Don Pasquale. The critics do not accept Auber's L'Enfant Prodigue as a master piece. W. H. F.

FROM UTAH.

Discription of Descret-The Mormons and their Religion-Slavery and Gov. Brigham Young-The Grain Crop-Factories-Salt Lake City and Valley-Immigration-Mormon Gold Miners-Price of Labor-High Tariff on Rum-Minerals-The Horned Frog-War with the Indians, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the Battonal Era. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 20, 1850. The general term Desert may with much pro-priety be applied to all the country included in the Great Interior Basin, and all lying between the Great Basin and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, embracing nearly all of our recent purchase from Mexico and much of our former territory.—
There is here and there a fertile valley which is

an exception.

Perhaps, of all this vast country, one twentieth part is arable land. The largest tract of fertile land lies just within the eastern rim of the Great Basin, Nobsatch mountains, and the Utah and Great Salt Lakes. This is about 200 miles long, and varies from 5 to 40 miles in breadth, but even in this valley there is much barron land, and much that requires artificial irrigation.

Beside this great valley, there are several small valleys and cases in the Great Basin, but they are mostly so small, so far apart, and so badly timbered, that they will never be settled while there is any unoccupied land in the valley of the Mississipal.

Mississippi.

Even the Great Salt Lake valley would in all probability have remained unsettled for years to come, had not the Mormons been compelled by persecution to seek within the limits of Catholic Mexico that freedom of conscience which was de-

nied them in our own country.

But this persecution, like that which drove the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of New-England, was destined in the course of events to work a

great good.
Having felt the yoke themselves, Liberty, with them, is something more than a word; and, in organizing their infant State, their first care was to guarantee to every one who shall choose to settle within their borders, the most perfect liberty of rson and conscience

And believing that those who are sent into the world have a right to live on the world, they allow every one as much of the earth's surface as he can occupy, subject only to the expense of survey and registry, and such regulations as are necessary to prevent fraud. There has been no legislation on the subject of

Slavery, as their Constitution declares, and the people believe, that "all men are created free and equal," and they very sensibly conclude that Slavery can have no legal existence where it has

arevery can have no legal existence where it has never been legalized.

There are indeed a few black persons, perhaps a hundred, in the valley, who have been sent in by and who still live with their former masters, but that are not less than their former masters, ut they are not considered as slaves; and I have been told by Brigham Young, who is Governor of the State, President of the Church, High Priest, Revelator, &c. that the idea of property in men would not be entertained a moment by any Court in the State—and, with the Mormons, (and the people here are nearly all Mormons,) the voice of Brigham is the voice of God.

Brigham is the voice of God.

This is a singular community; consistency and meansistency, light and darkness, bigotry and

toleration are strangely blended.

Reasoning clearly and logically, as they do, respecting man's natural rights and duties, and having examined. ng established the largest liberty for others, they are themselves the reviest stares of the priesthood. Over religious, and professing an anbounded

reverence for all things sacred, believing that they are the chosen people, and have direct com-munication with God himself, they make the Sabbath a day of amusement and recreation, of balls and fandangoes; and profanity is as common here as prayers are at Oberlin. Even the priests can, many of them, utter oaths that would make an

ordinary Christian man's hair stand up.
Collected as they are from all parts of the world, and having been mobbed and peraccated, and driven from Ohio to Missouri, and from Missouri to Illinois, and from Illinois to the deserts and mountains, they are still devotedly attached to the American Union, and would stand by it. to the American Union, and would stand by it, and defend it to the very last. In fact, they was written by inspiration; and whatever others may do, they intend to defend it, and support it, till the final consummation of all things. They say that our Government is the best that the world ever has produced, or ever will produce till Jesus Christ shall come and claim the Earth as his beritance, and reign over it bimself.

There is but little known respecting their religlous creed by the world at large, and even the more ignorant "saints," as they call themselves, have never penetrated the sublime arcana of their

A belief that Jo Smith and his successors were prophets, and held intercourse with the world, and possessed all the gifts bestowed upon the Disciples, and that the book of Mormon was discovered and translated by inspiration, is usually comprise the theory of Mormo Though com but this is by no means the case. menced in ignorance, they have finally perfected a grand theory, in the construction of which the mystic lore of the Brahmins, and the traditions of the Jews, and the precepts of Mahomet, and the vagaries of Swedenborg, all seem to have been pressed into the service, and having sifted, culled, and abridged, all these different systems, till they in some measure coalesce, they have cemented them together with a few ideas of their own, and

I believe that no one who has witnessed the friendship and harmony that prevail here, and shared the hospitality of these people, and seen their industry, and fragality, and benevolence, will quarrel with them about their religion, however strange or absurd it may seem.

I assure you it is a pleasant sight, after having traveled twelve hundred miles across the deserts and mountains, to look down upon this beautiful not settle the question to which M. Napoleon Bo-maparte refers. So far from the journals being tains and lakes, and dotted all over with the little

white houses, the gardens, and the farms, of these enterprising pioneers. They have been here but three years, and in that time they have opened good farms, built houses and barns, erected mills of various kinds, made bridges across the river, built school-bouses, and established schools, built a State-House, chargered a University, and, in fact, they have done more to advance the real prosperity of a State than some of the original

The present population of Deserct is estimated The present population of Descret is estimated at about 30 000, and this year is immigration will swell the number to 40,000, and I presume the immigration will increase in a geometrical ratio, as the people here bave raised a large fund to assist the poor of their church in the old States and in Europe, who wish to come here and settle. They last year sent out 80,000, and the sum has this year been augmented to \$500,000. This is raised by voluntary contributions, and deposited with Trusteem and lonned in small sums at 7 per cent to assist in buying teams and outlits to cross cent. to assist in buying teams and outlits to cross

The teams so bought will sell here for more than enough to pay the debt and interest, so all parties are benefited, and the original sum is con-

stantly incressing.

The wheat crop of this season is estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels. The climate and soil seem remarkably well adapted to wheat and soil seem remarkably well adapted to wacat. There is no wevil nor fly, nor winter killing, nor rust—smut is its only enemy. Fifty bushels per acre is about an average crop. Corn is an unprofitable crop, and there is but little raised. Other grains usually do pretty well. Stock of all kinds do remarkably well, and require but very little feed in Winter. There have been a great many sheep brought in this year, and there will be several woolen factories erected next Summer. Power has been manufactured bere ever since the cer has been manufactured here ever since the first settlement; and judging from all indications it will be needed soon, as the Snakes and Utaha have banded themselves together and are becoming very insolent, committing their depredations and robbing in open daylight, and daring the whites to resist. There seems a probability of a general war. A small band of the Utahs became hostile last winter, but they were pursued to the mountains, and forty or hity of them killed, since which they have been quite peaceable until re-

But I must give you a more particular descrip tion of the city and valley. The city is situated at the foot of the mountains, and is watered by two clean, rushing mountain streams, that are two clean, rushing mountain streams, that are carried by innumerable channels to every house and garden in town. It is, at present, about seven miles long and two miles broad, and is laid out in regular squares, each lot being large enough for good buildings and a garden. The houses are mostly built of "adobes," or unburnt bricks, and are generally small, though there are some good buildings according to the control of the buildings going up this summer. Among the pub-lic buildings are the State House, the Counci lic buildings are the State House, the Council House, the Post Office, and the College building, in which a school will be opened this winter, as a branch of the University. The Temple block is yet vacant, the Mormons bold their large meetings in a large building called the Bowery, which will seat several thousand persons. They will probably commence their Temple next summer. They say they intend to erect a Temple that shall be surpassed in size and magnificence by no building on earth, and I presume they will accomplish it, as they are all zeal, and as rich as gold can make them. The population of the city is about 5,000. There are several smaller cities or villages in different parts of the valley.

The valley is here about twenty miles broad.

in different parts of the valley.

The valley is here about twenty miles broad.
It is very smooth, and ascends gradually from the
lake to the base of the mountains, which then rise abruptly, and in many places, almost perpendicu-larly to the region of perpetual snow. The sumnits of the mountains are frequently obscured by mits of the mountains are frequently observed by clouds, but in a clear day the scenery here is de-cidedly the finest I ever saw. Fremont has just-ly remarked that the Great Basin is, in many re-spects, much like Western Asia; and I will add, at this valley bears a striking resemblance to alestine. We have the Salt Lake, with no visi-Palestine. ble outlet, and so strongly impregnated with min-erals that fish cannot live in it, which makes a very good Dead Sea. We have sulphur, and naphthe, and manna-fact, Sir-we have bone fide man na. I have, myself, collected a bottle of it, which I shall carry with me to the States. We have boiling springs, of both fresh and salt water, and a great many other curious things. It is true, I have not yet found Lot's wife, but I have found

several other wives. And I presume, that if Lieutenant Lynch were to come here he could find lots (of wives.) The valley is remarkably healthy. Agues and bilious fevers are absolutely unknown, and the boys and girls look as fair and fresh as the flow-ers of May. I believe, in fact, that this whole region of country from the frontier to the Sierra Nevadas is very healthy. It is true, there has been much sickness among the emigrants this season, and out of about 50,000 who have crossed the Plains. I believe that at least 1,000 have died. But I am fully convinced that the mass of these deaths were caused by fear and over doc-

The Plains abound with the buffalo, elk, deer found in all parts of the Mountains. But next year's emigration will have but few difficulties to ounter, as the roads will be better, ferries and ridges will be established at all the bad crossings and there are now trading posts established along the whole road, at which supplies of all kinds may be procured. Even the Great Desert will be reved next year, as a company of men have es tablished a rancho on falmon Trout River and undertaken to turn the waters of that stream across the fifty-mile Desert: so that, instead of emptying into Pyramid Lake, the Salmon Trout shall fall into the sink of Humboldt or Mary's River, which is some 200 feet lower. This will require but little labor, as nature has formed the design: and before Spring there will be a continuous line of water from the Humboldt Mountains to

the Sierra Nevadas.

The Mormons who went to the mines last Sprin are beginning to come in, and their stories and their gold have created quite a stir here, especially among the new-comers. They have nearly all been at work in the new mines on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and have been as successful as heart could desire. Those who went out in March have brought home from \$1,000 to \$20,000 a piece. I saw one man, by the name of Carpenter, who went last Spring, and returned a few days ago. I asked why he returned so soon, and he quietly replied that his provisions were about to give out, and that he had as much ld as his mule could pack, and so he thought he ad better come home. I saw his "pile" It oked like about five quarts, and he said it weigh ed over a hundred pounds: he valued it at \$20,000. But they say the miners on the western side of the mountains have not done so well this season. w it is I do not know, as I have not been over. Labor is worth here from \$1 to \$10 per day.— Board is from \$4 to \$8 per week; flour \$20 per barrel; and other provisions in proportion. Ardent spirits of all kinds are very high, as there is a duty, or fine, of one hundred per cent. and valuerem the "critter." whenever he is sold in the valley, come in whatever shape he may this exception, we have perfect free trade settlements feel the want of nothing so much as a railroad, connecting with the Mississippi and the Pacific. Such a road would be a grant under-taking, as we all know, but it could be made, and would pay well-and any road that will pay, ught to be built.

There seen coal at four different places along his read, west of the Missouri line-on Bull Creek, in the Shawnee country: on Deer Creek, one hundred miles above Fort Laramie; on Echo Creek, at the eastern base of the Nobsatch mountains; and on the western side of the Humbold mountains, about two hundred miles west of this place. I saw lead, or galena on Big Sandy, be-tween the Kumas and Platte Rivers, and also west North Platte, below the mouth of Sweetwater, ren is found in various places; gold is found in mall quantities on Goose Creek, between this lace and Fort Hail; and the Sweetwater mountains contain the finest marble in the world. I saw it there of every bue and shade, from the purest white to a perfect jet; and I never saw any, from any country, of as fine a quality. I pre-sume it exists there in inexhaustible quantities.

This whole region of country possesses one sin-gular feature that is not generally known-or, at guiar feature that the phenom-least, it is not generally known that the phenom-enon is so common. From the mouth of the Platte to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, a large portion of e moist land is in dry weather covered with Below Fort Laramie it is generally a pure salt. Below Fort Laramie it is generally a pure chloride of sodium, and appears only in small quantities, frequently resembling a heavy hoar-frost. It disappears with every rain, but is held in solution by the water in the earth, till brought the surface by capillary attraction, and deposited by evaporation in fine white crystals. Above Fort Laramie, especially north of the Platte, it is found in larger quantities, and usually mingled other substances the carbonate of sodium frequently predominating over the chloride.

There is a small lake or pond near the Sweetwater, around the margin of which this salt is deposited to the depth of several inches. There are several naphths springs around this lake. It may be smelled for two or three miles. This is called the "Alkali Lake," and is spoken of by nearly all the guide books.

the guide books.

The most curious animal that I have seen on the plains is the "horned frog." or "round lizard," or "air frog." as some call it. I presume it is peculiar to these plains, and I know of no other name for it. But I should presume, from the manner in which Fremont writes Latin and compound names, that he would call it the canadoug's horse, names, that he would call it the randowst horas, although it is by no means a for, and its horns are scarcely a quarter of an inch long. It is a species of lizard, much resembling a frog, with two small horas on its head, and a row of smaller ones extending down carb side. I have had five of them in a bottle for more than three months; and, then he down the form of the small had a five of them. though they have had neither food nor drink, they are as lively and active as ever. As a C. Call.

P. 8. September 24.—The Indian was has commenced in good earnest. On the night of the 21st the Indians made an attack upon the north settlement, and did considerable mischief, burning houses and stacks of grain, and killing and driving off stock. The the forest in the light of the considerable mischief. off stock. On the first alarm, the inhabitants as-embled at Captain Brown's Fort, fortified themsembled at Captain Brown a Fore, fortised them selves as strongly as possible, and sent to the city for assistance. General Eldridge with two hundred cavalry, and Captain McBride's light ar-tillery, were instantly dispatched to their relief— Word has been received, that upon their approach the main body of the Indians fleed the north, and that General Eldridge, leaving a small detach-ment to protect the inhabitants and guard a few ment to protect the inhabitants and guard a few Indians that he had picked up, pushed on in pursuit. A scouting party came in yesterday morning, and reported that a party of Indians had collected at Weber river canon, and Captain Green, with a company of mounted volunteers composed principally of "Gentiles," as the "Saints" call us utsiders, started out to dislodge them. At our approach, they fired a few gans, and then fled up the mountains. We succeeded, however, in get-tics thirty five of them, which exceeded our whole number. Vorrakee, a principal Snake chief, was killed. One white man was killed, by the name of Campbell.

Extraordinary Fertility-Wheat.

Bishop Holliday, residing in Utah Territory, on South Cottonwood Creek, about ten miles South of the Great Salt Lake City, raised, from one bushel sowing, one hundred and eighty bushels of the choicest and cleanest wheat, measured up, and it weighed plump sixty pounds to the bushel. This bushel was sowed in drills upon three or four acres of ground, and seasonably irrigated. This same gentleman informed us that his wheat was better gentleman informed us that his wheat was better this last season than it was the year previous, and he felt confident that a portion of his last crop would produce two hundred bushels from one bushel sowing, though not then threshed out. That is truly a great country for wheat, but it requires much labor and attention during the season of irrigation; and connected with this operation, there are many little things to be observed, or you will are many records. Every new settler can learn them all from the experience of those who were there before him. No country that we ever saw can equal it for vines, and vegetables of all kinds. Melons in great abundance are produced there, of of the largest size and richest quality that we ever saw. It is not natural for Indian corn, yet it is grown there, and the land has been made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, though this is an Farmers begin to sow wheat there in August,

and continue to sow every month, and perhaps every week, when frost does not prevent, until the next June; and about the 20th of June they begin to harvest, and continue barvesting their wheat until the following November. We left there on the 1st day of October, and the vines were all as green as Summer, and many pieces of wheat were not harvested, but were just turning white; and we said, surely: this is the country where "the plowmen overtake the reapers."

In this country, when wheat is ripe, it has to be harvested or the crop is lost. Not so there. It may stand in the field a month after it is ripe and take no harm. It is a different sort of wheat i cours. When early wheat is harvested in that country, by irrigating the stubble ground, a second growth springs out from the roots of the stubble and not from the seed, and often comes to maturity the same year. This is usually the case with cats.

[Frontier Guardian, 25th ult.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Murders-Character of the People-The New Government-H. N. Smith-Slavery-The Indians, &c.

Correspondence of the National Era.
Santa Fr., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1850.

There have been two or three very atrocious murders peretrated here within a few weeks past. One of the murderers is now in jail, and will doubtless be hung, unless he can bribe his keepers and make his escape. Such scenes of violence and bloodshed must continue to be frequent here till some salutary restraint of law can be thrown over this community. It is needless to say that such tragedies seldom, if ever, occur out precincts of the gambling "hells" and fandango rooms. Tens of thousands, or even handreds of usands of dollars are sonually awallowed us to recruit their broken-down fortunes. One man came out here last Spring in charge of a train be-longing to Judge Brown of Missouri, threw himself into the stream of dissipation, and was soon borne upon the rocks and ruined. He sold the goods he had in charge, converted all he could into ready money, gambled it away in a few nights, and then left for California leaving his employer minus some ten thousand dollars.

Drunkenness is also very prevalent here amon both sexes, this will apply to the Mexican fe-males, and among the Mexican women prostitu-tion is almost universal. It is painful to see to what a profound depth of degradation human nature can sink itself when left to the freedom of its own can sink itself when left to the freedom of its own will. Where women is so sunken and debased, we are apt to think there is nothing redeeming and we instinctively inquire, "Can any good come out of Nazareth!". But here, as of old, the answer may appropriately be given, "Come and see." The little I have seen of these people has onvinced me that they have many redeeming traits of character, with all their There is a natural ease and gracefulness of deport of deepest abjection. It is Terpsichore sporting the cast off duds of the Moenades after a Baccha-nalia. In their extreme urbanity, this people are on y equalled by the French, and far transcend our own American population in the States. They are sympathetic and impulsive in their feelings, and in this lies the element of their ruin. In short, if this people could be Americanized, and eceive the polish and refinement of education and civilization, and above all the chastening, puifying influences of our holy religion, they would ecome a most interesting part of our population.

Can the work of reformation be accomplished? I believe it can if the proper influences can be brought to bear for its consummation. Those influences must be American, and they must be sanctified. All, or nearly all, the influences hitherto brought to bear upon this Community, (whether American or otherwise,) instead of being reformatars, have been of a corrupting and debasing character. Even those who have been the spiritual and shown themselves the most notorious exam les of profligacy and licentiousness.

All parties here are just at present on the qui ire, awaiting the official announcement of the ew Government and Governor, and I do not know but the next mail-stage will be demolished by the tomultuous rush that will be made upon it by the cager populace. Dame Rumor has been more modest and retiring in this instance than is her eastom. I believe she has not ventured to tende advance the gubernatorial chair and robes to any one save Hugh N. Smith, and he has he too sick to accept it. No doubt, however, but when the announcement is officially made, the old lady will look over her spectacles very wisely and H. N. Smith has been very much afflicted with

the erysipelas since his return, but is now conva lescent. It is thought, by some of the knowing ones here, that his opposition to the introduction of Slavery into this Territory abstracted largely from the number of votes that would have been in his favor in the recent election. I am informed that there is a much stronger disposition, among leading men here, in favor of Slavery, than was suspected some time since. There will no doubt be a vigorous effort made to repeal the law of God which Mr. Webster has been kindly helping Providence to enact for the security of this Ter-ritory. Whether the effort should succeed, is a matter for future trial Partially, it has succeeded already, and there are now, as nearly as I can ascertain, some twenty or thirty negro slaves

held in this Territory, notwithstanding the Divine prohibitory enactment in which Mr. Webster ex-pressed so much confidence. If we shall succeed in consecrating this Territory to Freedom, we shall certainly feel very thankful to God for it,

it, but feel under no particular obligations to Messrs Webster, Cass. of id owne genus.

A Mr. Bird, merchant from Socoro, was here on yesterday, and informed Colonel Calboun, the Indian agent, that 6,000 head of sheep had been driven oil from that neighborhood by Navahoo Indians within a few days past. The Mexicans had assembled in a band of 500 or 1,000 men, all well armed, and declared their determination to redress their own grievances. On the reception of this information, Colonel Calboun immediately addressed an official letter to Governor Munroe, informing him of the facts, and respectfully submitting to him the propriety of permitting such an armed force to assemble for such purposes, unauthorized by the Government. The matter rests here, and I have heard no more of it November 26.—The mail arrived this evening from the States, but was perfectly barren of any

news of interest Col. Calboun returned from Algodones yesterlay, and informed me that the armed Mexicans,

day, and informed the that the spoken of above, had gone on to the Navahoe country, resolved to make riprisals.

Normher 2s.—In view of the recent depredation of the Navahoes, a delegation from that tribe came in to day, (bringing with them Huston, the Governor of the Pueblos, as their interpreter,) to make their professions of friendship. fessions are generally very hollow, extorted ra-ther by fear than from any real love or respect.

Keep the word of promise to the ear, But break it to the hope."

As to the resources of this country, agricultural, As to the resources of this country, agricultural, mineral, &c. of course I am not prepared now to speak. I design, if possible, during the present Winter, to visit Albuquerque, El Paso, and some of the Indian Pueblos. Beside, the census of the Territory is now being taken, so that, after a while, I shall be prepared to give you a more satisfactory information relative to our available resources, with perhaps a "comprehensive commentary" upon that insurmountable edict of Jehovah that has unaiterably consecrated this Territory to that has unalterably consecrated this Territory to Freedom, and rendered the Jefferson Provise a miserable humbug, only equaled in absurdity by the Declaration of Independence.

Yours, truly, W. G. K.

* Fueble, in the Spanish, means a town or village. The Pueble Indians take the name from the fact that, instead of roving from place to place, as other Indians, they dwell together in Puebles. They are, no doubt, the lineal descendants of the original Aziecs.

CITY ITEMS.

The following sales were made

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NARROW ESCAPE .- A girl named Eliza Clary about 15 years of age, was on Monday evening found in a low dance-house in Water st. by the found in a low dance-house in water st. by the police, who took her to the station-house, when she stated that she had recently arrived in this City from Newark, accompanied by her mother, who had gone on a drunken frolic and left her at home. She was sent to Newark by Captain Ditchett. Had she not been discovered by the police, in all probability her ruin would have been effected by some one of the frequenters of dens effected by some one of the frequenters of dens of this description.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR .- A man namen Jas Martin, alias Marshall, was arrested about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, charged with breaking into the coopers' shop of Taliman & Co. No. 18 Fletcher-st. and stealing a large quantity of tools. He was observed coming out of the shop by officer Mather of the Second Ward, who pursued and limits over the stealing a large quantity of the stealing and the stealing a large quantity of tools. sucd and finally overhauled him, with the tools in his possession. While running, he threw an adze at the officer, which struck him upon the head, but did no serious injury. Justice Lothrop commit-ted him to answer the charge.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT .- James Chrissey, a clerk in the wholesale silk bouse of Messrs. McArthur & Co. 72 William st. was on Tuesday arrested on a charge of having embezzled goods to a large amount from the store of his employers. He was committed to prison by Justice Lothrop for examination.

The Postage Bill in the Senate-The Fugitive

Pledge, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 27. The Senate Committee on Post-Offices, &c.

have agreed with Senator Rusk's proposal to amend the Postage bill by the addition of two cents on the rate proposed, to be charged on letters unpaid. It will then stand, three prepaid, ive when paid at the time of delivery. There is reason to believe that this amendment will pass the Senate without difficulty. It may meet with an amendment proposing a two and four cent rate when returned to the House, and upon which something of a struggle may ensue, but there is little doubt that the three and five rate will ultimately prevail, The public mind is scarcely prepared for a change more radical than this at present. I do not understand that it is designed to change the newspaper rate, and if there was it is evident that the House would not consent.

The Compromise Pledge, or as it is now jocose ly called the Fugitive Pledge, stands at 60 at the last advices. I do not mean that this is its political temperature, but simply that it has obtained and retained that number of names. To be more serious, it is certain that whatever

ay have been the view of the original movers, it may have been the view of the good opinion of is not sustained, and has not the good opinion of all National Whigs, who owerful, influential old National Whigs, ave never been anything but Whigs, and wh word, when it is spoken, will resound through the land, startling those dreamers who are building hopes upon the success of particular factions, and ointing them to better things.

The Press—that mighty lever of political power,

that invisible arm which sets up and pulls down without a why or wherefore—will not sustain a movement which could have no other result than movement which could have no other result than that of the total disruption and defeat of the Whig party as a National party. Those who seem to have caught only the idea of following the path of the Opposition or Loco Foco in its late manaverings, seem to forget that they had a power dominant party So ful dominant party South, to fall back upon; while the great strength of the Whig party lies north of Mason and Dixon's. There is nothing analogous in the condition of the two parties, which should induce those bent upon disruption to try the game. WOUTER VON TWILLER. try the game.

Iowa News.

We are indebted to the Detroit Advertiser for the following interesting intelligence:

HORBIBLE OUTRAGE .- A gentleman residing at Dubuque, under date of Jan. 12, gives the follow-ing particulars of an awful outrage recently comitted at that place:
"Our city was the scene of considerable excite-

ment last night, about 6 o'clock. Two Germans occupied the same house, with groceries on one side, and drugs on the other. One of them, druggist,) the least suspicion not being entertained, three a tin dipper full of sulphuric acid into the face of the other, and his clerk, a boy about Syears old, and then fied. The bells were rung, not the people turned out en masse to apprehend be villain. He was found this morning, dead, with a vial of prussic acid, of which he had partaken. All this was done, the other German says without any provocation whatever. It is supposed that they will both loss their eyes."

LEAD .- Another extract, bearing the same date, (Dubuque, Jan. 12,) announces recent discoveries of lead, giving a description of one of the heaviest leads that has ever been struck in the mining couninvitation was given to all who wished to see it before removing any of the mineral. The first day, 270 persons, ladies and gentlemen, myself among the number, visited it. The shaft enters a completely covered with mineral. There is one piece, lying along the north wall, 48 feet long, and, without exaggeration, I would say that it is three feet square. On the north side, at the top, there is one of the finest sights I ever saw. There is an

immense body, in square blocks, eight or nine immense body, in square blocks, eight or nine inches square. This cave is eighteen hundred feet long, but the mineral does not show in the entire length. There is one more place which I must speak of. There are two sheets hanging down from the cap, about 6 feet 10 or 12 inches thick, and 60 feet long. They are as white as snow. The cave is about 15 feet wide, and, in most places, is completely covered, bottom and top, with the precious stoff. I think he can take out one thousand dollars worth a day for twenty days in succession. There have been several lends struck in this part of the mines this winter, but the mines through Wisconsin and Illinois have not done much."

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington, Wedoseday, Jan. 29,
A great struggle and the closest of voting is expected to day in the House on Strong's amendment to the Deficiency Bill, proposing a modification of the Tariff. The Chairman will rule the amendment out of order, but the Committee of the Whole will overrule the decision, and it is thought it will pass. The Tariff delegations were actually at work last night. Ex-Secretary Buchanan is here and favors the medification with all his infla-

James Callahan, the Corresponding Clerk of the Navy Department, has been removed.

Arrival of the supposed Marderers of Hark-ner, the Jeweller.

Burralo, Weinesday, Jan. 22.
The prisoners Knickerbocker and Hall arrived last night in charge of officer Waldson, and were last night in charge of officer variation, are brought before police-justice Childs for examination, amid great excitement. The chamber was crowded to suffocation, and such confusion prevailed that the examination was postponed. widow of the murdered man was in Court. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await a more convenient period for examination. There is great excitement among the Germans. Hall is about 20, and Knickerbocker 26 years old, and of respectable appearance. They have engaged G. W. Clinton as coursel.

The weather is very cold, and the wind blows a gale, accompanied with snow.

\$5,000 Stolen-Robbery of an Express Car. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan 29,
A keg, containing five thousand dollars in specie, was stolen from the Express Car of Adams & Co. during last night. The robbery was discovered this morning on the arrival of the train from Phila-

Rain Storm at Boston-Shipwreck, &c. A severe rain storm is prevailing here. The

bark Carlos, of Boston. Seaver, from Galveston, 5th inst. of and for Baltimore, struck on Egg Rock, outside the lower light at 1 o'clock this morning,

and filled with water in balf an hour. The crew were saved by the Pilot boat Jane, and brought to the city. She is fully insured here. Commercial Intelligence. The Arctic's news has depressed the market for Cotton, and sales have been made of 2,025 bales at prices exhibiting a decline of 1 to 1 on those current previous to the receipt of her advices. We quote Middling at 121. Mess Pork is in demand and sales ble 121. Prime keg Lard has

vices. We quote Middling at 124. Mess Pork is in demand and saleable 124. Prime keg Lard has advanced and now brings 94 to 10 cents. Sterling exchange is quoted at 71. Freights have an advancing tendency, and to Liverpool owners of vessels are asking 4d \$P\$ to for Cotton. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALEANY, Wednesday, Jan 29.

For a revision of general plank road law; for a submarine railroad on the bed of the Hudson River. REPORT. Against allowing Counsellors at Law to admin-

Against and ister affidavits. To release from jail Sarah McFrancis, imprisoned under a provision of the code.

Mr. Barcock gave notice of a bill to amend the law relating to references in civil actions, and designating in what actions reference may be made.

Mr. Morgan offered joint resolutions providing for the election of Regent of the University on

Thursday, laid over under rule.

A resolution was adopted calling on persons employed on the Natural History of the State to

report on the progress of their work.

The Bill was debsted forbidding voting by proxy in Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Ad-

PETITIONS PRESENTED. To stay the collection of rents on manorial lands until princing suits are decided; to compel the Auburn and Syracuse Railcoad Company to lay Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company to lay down a double track on a portion of their road; of citizens of the County of Richmond for protection from the State of New Jersey against their oncroachments on the oyster fisheries.

UILLS REPORTED. To detach the Bank Department from the Controller's Office, and create a new office under the charge of the Auditor; in relation to all Compa-nies doing business in Life Insurance; to incorporate the Williamsburgh Bank; incorporating the Northern Live Stock Insurance Company; incorporating the Rome Savings Bank: relative to a District Attorney in the County of Kings; amending the Militia Laws of the State of New.

Mr. BISHOP of Cayuga offered a resolution that John Underwood of Yates county, contestant for the seat of Samuel Jayne, not present, be admitted to a seat in the Assembly with all the privileges of membership excepting that of voting or participating in proceedings. Carried.

Mr. Sherman of Dutchess offered the following

Mr. Sherman of Dutchess offered the following resolution:

Resolved, if the Senate concur, that the interest of the country demand of Congress such a modification and revision of the present Tariff laws as will secure more equal and effectual protection to the various productions of American it dustry, and guard the Public Treasury from the gigantic frauds that are constantly preparated under the present advactorem system, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to exert their influence in favor of such a revenue policy as recommended in the measage of Freatdent Fillimore and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, that the Governor is requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State. (Laid over.)

Mr. Thompson, of New York, moved to consider the resolutions of Mr. Underwood on the subject of the Compromise, laid on the table yester-

ect of the Compromise, laid on the table yester-day. Lost—Ayes 44, Nays 53. day. Lost—Ayes 44, Nays 53.

Mr. Thompson, of New-York, offered a resolution that it is due to the people of this State that the Assembly should express an opinion on the Compromise measures before the election of an

Sepator. Laid over.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Cayuga, offered the following

Mr. BRADLEY, of Cayuga, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Free citizens of non-Slaveholding States have been imprisoned by South Carolina, in direct violation of that clause of the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each States hall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities as citizens of the several States, and whereas, Congress in enacting the present Fugilitys Slave laws, have done all in their power to secure to the Slaveholder his alleged right in Slaves. Therefore be it

Reserved, if the Senate concur, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use all binorable means to secure the passage of a law to use a law to be law to be a law

ing resolution:

Resolved, if the Senate concur that the Joint Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of this State on the 13th of February, 1850, were a faithful and true expression of the opinion of the people of this State, and that the same opinions are still entertained. (Laid over.)

The Committee of the Whole passed a Bill to

amend the act, incorporating the Life Savings Benevolent Society of the City of New York.

The Law gives power to directors to insure their number. Adjourned. Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISHURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 29. SENATE.—Resolutions were adopted calling 02 the State Treasurer for information as to what rogress is made in collecting the debts due the Commonwealth A bill was reported with amendments to establish Banking State Stocks.—
The bill to prohibit the Reading Railroad to declare a dividend till they have first paid the debts due in January, has given rise to an exciting discussion.

House .- Bills were introduced to limit the time when judgments shall be a lien on real estate—relating to voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors—a supplementary one to punish seduction and afford more adequate remedy for the injury inflicted—to incorporate the Beliont and Eastfield Railroad. The joint resoulation in-Eastfield Railroad. The joint resoulation in-structing Senators in Congress to vote for a medification of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the bil to abolish the Revenue Board, were debated.